DEFENSE POLICY: Air Activity In SEA

U.S. Air Activity In Southeast Asia Down 50 Per Cent

Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans Jr., told a Dec. 16 Pentagon news conference that the trend of American air activity in Southeast Asia is down by 50 per cent or more.

Saying no matter how you look at it the trend is definitely down, he backed up his point by showing a series of charts which also included statistical data of our aircraft based in South Vietnam and the Navy's Yankee Station activity as well as that of the U.S. Air Force in Thailand.

The attack sortie rate dropped from a high of 100 per cent in 1968 to a low of 35 per cent in 1971. (See Chart 1, Page 4.)

Similarly, his graphic display on the number of U.S. attack aircraft in Southeast Asia (See Chart 2) showed a decline from a high of about 1,200 in 1968 to about 350 in 1971.

In yet another yardstick of measuring our SEA aerial activity, that of allied air munitions delivered (See Chart 3), he pointed out that there, too, has been a substantial reduction.

Crediting the effectiveness of AC-130 gunships as one reason for deploy-

(Continued On Page 4)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 11, No. 14 **February 3, 1972**

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY

President's State of The Union Address:

'Generation Of Peace' Needs Strong U.S. Defenses

President Richard Nixon, in his Jan. 20 Annual State of the Union message to a Joint Session of the Congress, covered a broad spectrum of subjects of major concern to the Nation, including several topics especially related to the Defense Department and the military services.

Actually this year, the President presented two versions of his annual message—an oral address, and a 15,000-word expanded message, both given to the Congress on the same day.

This is our policy:

—We will maintain a nuclear deterrent adequate to meet any threat to the security of the United States or of our allies.

—We will help other nations develop the capability of defending themselves.

—We will faithfully honor all of our treaty commitments.

—We will act to defend our interests whenever and wherever they are threatened any place in the world.

—But where our interests or our treaty commitments are not involved, our role will be limited.

—We will not intervene militarily.

—But we will use our influence to prevent war.

—If war comes, we will use our influence to try to stop it.

—Once war is over, we will do our share in helping to bind up the wounds of those who have participated in it.

The following are the Defense-related excerpts from Mr. Nixon's spoken address:

. . . Because of the beginnings that have been made, we can say today that the year 1972 can be the year in which America may make the greatest progress in 25 years toward achieving our goal of being at peace with all nations in the world.

As our involvement in the war in Vietnam comes to an end, we must now go on to build a generation of peace.

To achieve that goal, we must face, realistically, the need to maintain our defenses.

In the past three years, we have re-

(Continued On Page 2)

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

(Continued From Page 1)

duced the burden of arms. For the first [time] in 20 years, spending on defense has been brought below spending on human resources.

As we look to the future, we find encouraging progress in our negotiations with the Soviet Union on limitation of strategic arms. Looking further into the future, we hope there can eventually be agreement on the mutual reduction of arms. But until there is such a mutual agreement, we must maintain the strength necessary to deter war.

Because of rising research and development costs, because of increases in military and civilian pay, and because of the need to proceed with new weapons systems, my budget for the coming fiscal year will provide for an increase in defense spending.

Strong military defenses are not the enemy of peace. They are the guardian of peace.

There could be no more misguided set of priorities than one which would tempt others by weakening America, and thereby endanger the peace of the world.

Entered New Era

In our foreign policies, we have entered a new era. The world has changed greatly in the 11 years since President John F. Kennedy said, in his Inaugural Address, "We shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

Our policy has been carefully and deliberately adjusted to meet the new realities of the new world we now live in. We make only those commitments we are able and prepared to meet.

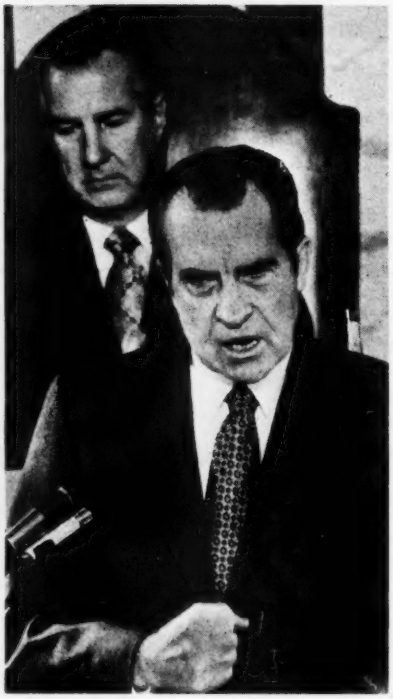
Our commitment to freedom remains strong and unshakable. But others must bear their share of the burden of defending freedom around the world.

In both the oral and written State of the Union messages, Mr. Nixon stressed:

This is our policy:

—We will maintain a nuclear deterrent adequate to meet any threat to the security of the United States or of our allies.

—We will help other nations develop the capability of defending themselves.



STATE OF THE UNION. President Richard Nixon delivers his 1972 State of the Union address to a Joint Session of the Congress assembled Jan. 20 in the Chamber of the House of Representatives. Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, who presides over the Senate, is behind the Chief Executive.

—We will faithfully honor all of our treaty commitments.

—We will act to defend our interests whenever and wherever they are threatened any place in the world.

—But where our interests or our treaty commitments are not involved, our role will be limited.

—We will not intervene militarily.

—But we will use our influence to prevent war.

—If war comes, we will use our influence to try to stop it.

—Once war is over, we will do our share in helping to bind up the wounds of those who have participated in it.

* * * * *

Mr. Nixon personally stated:

I shall soon be visiting the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union. I shall go there with no illusions. We have great differences with both powers. We will continue to have great differences. But peace depends on the ability of great powers to live together on the same planet despite their differences. We would not be true to our obligation to generations yet unborn if we failed to seize this moment to do everything in our power to insure that we will be able to talk about these differences rather than fight about them.

As we look back over this century, we can be proud of our Nation's record in foreign affairs.

America has given more generously of itself toward maintaining freedom, preserving peace and alleviating human suffering around that globe than any nation has ever done.

We have fought four wars in this century—but our power has never been used to break the peace, only to keep it; never to destroy freedom, only to defend it. We now have within our reach the goal of ensuring that the next generation can be the first generation in this century to be spared the scourges of war.

* * * * *

In his written message, the President discussed the ending of the Vietnam War and other Defense-related matters. Following are salient portions of his written State of the Union report:

The condition of a nation's spirit cannot be measured with precision, but some of the factors which influence that spirit can. I believe the most dramatic single measurement of the distance we have traveled in the last 36 months is found in the statistics concerning our involvement in the war in Vietnam.

On Jan. 20, 1969, our authorized troop ceiling in Vietnam was 549,500. And, there was no withdrawal plan to

(Continued On Page 5)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

A publication of the Department of Defense intended to provide official information to commanders and key personnel on matters related to Defense policies and interests, and to create better understanding and teamwork within the Department of Defense.

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Secretary Laird Is Interviewed

Major Points Are Scored In U.S. PW/MIA Issues

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird reiterated the U.S. position on the Prisoner of War issue in a Jan. 13 television interview in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Laird chronographically scored these points:

—President Richard Nixon has stated we will have a remaining presence in South Vietnam until the Prisoner of War question is resolved.

—The PW issue is primarily a humanitarian issue.

—We will insist that the enemy live up to the International Geneva Conventions to which they are a party.

—It is Hanoi, not Washington, which has stalled talks in Paris.

—Americans, who don't realize the enemy is to blame for the impasse, either knowingly or unknowingly, aid the enemy and are not helping our Prisoners of War.

—President Nixon, in September, 1970, called for an immediate cease-fire, total exchange of all prisoners, and withdrawals of all forces from South Vietnam—an offer made since on several occasions and one turned down every time by Hanoi.

—Each time the North Vietnamese insist that PW release is contingent upon our stopping military assistance and support for South Vietnam—something entirely different from their public statements on the subject.

—This attitude of Hanoi, reflected in their so-called seven points, is unacceptable to the U.S. Government and to all Americans.

—The place for negotiations is in Paris, not in Washington.

—The North Vietnamese are failing to live up to the Geneva Conventions, and it is incumbent upon our Government and governments throughout the world to apply as much pressure as possible on Hanoi to live up to the agreement they signed.

—The most recent offer to negotiate the PW issue was put forth in Paris as recently as January by U.S. Ambassador William J. Porter, Chief of Delegation to the Paris Peace Talks, and was again rejected.

Secretary Laird placed this emphasis on the PW question: "I can assure you that the North Vietnamese are making a very grave error or mistake if they misinterpret the position of the President of the United States, Secretary of State [William P.] Rogers, or my position on the importance of the return of our PWs and those Missing-in-Action in Southeast Asia. We place a very great importance on this, and we will continue in every way to see that those Prisoners, those Missing-in-Action, are returned to freedom."

Official Department of Defense statistics for all of Indochina list 476 men as known Prisoners and some 1,147 others as Missing. Some of the Missing have been missing for eight years. Their wives and children have no way of knowing if they are widows and orphans because the North Vietnamese refuse to honor even the basic first step of the Geneva Conventions—to notify the International Red Cross Committee of the Prisoners being held.

SEA AIR ACTIVITY

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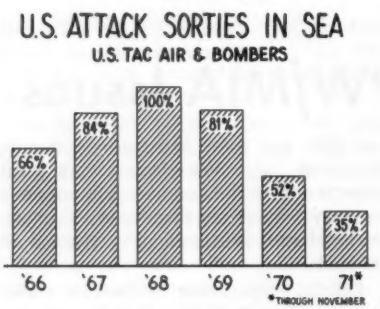


CHART ONE

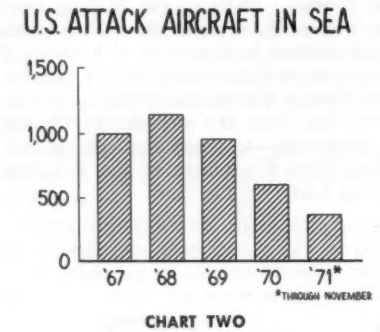


CHART TWO

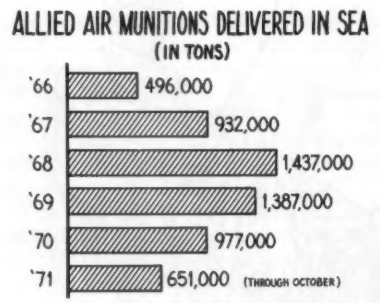


CHART THREE

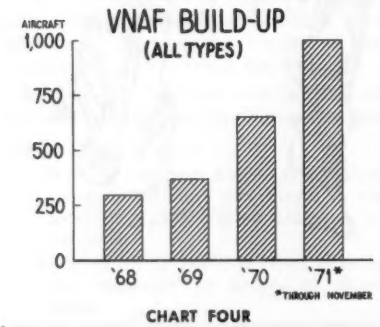


CHART FOUR

ing fewer aircraft, Secretary Seamans stressed ". . . the reduction is possible also by the virtue of the buildup in the Vietnamese Air Force."

He pointed out in graphic form that the number of VNAF aircraft (See Chart 4) has been built up dramatically in the past three years and in terms of squadrons—from 20 to a current 41 or 42—with a goal of 50 or 51 projected during the next 18 months.

"As a matter of fact, this last month (November, 1971) the South Vietnamese flew over 90 per cent of the in-country missions, and, if you include Cambodia and South Vietnam, it is well over 50 per cent for 1971," he said.

The Air Force Secretary indicated that the VNAF has definitely come of age, citing its evolution as a force tied to the ground forces in the four military regions to a more flexible force now participating in the interdiction effort along the Ho Chi Minh trail. He said the South Vietnamese became involved in the air interdiction effort for the first time during 1971 and estimated this involvement to be between 5 and 10 per cent of the missions flown.

Interdiction aircraft being used by the VNAF consist of two types of gunships —AC-47s and AC-119s—plus the prop-driven A-1s and the A-37 jet attack aircraft.

Mr. Seamans indicated the total trail interdiction effort was so successful during 1970-1971 that for every seven tons the North Vietnamese put into the trail only one ever reached its destination, listing an estimated 68,500 tons entering the trail and only 9,500 tons arriving.

Elaborating, he said there are about 3,000 trucks in the panhandle of Laos at any one time with something like 1,000 in motion any given night.

"One of the things that we have watched very closely has been the build-up of new trucks in the truck parks around Haiphong, Hanoi, and north of Hanoi, and the truck parks now have on the order of 7,000 or 8,000 where six months ago they had very few," he said.

The Air Force Secretary also noted the North Vietnamese are building up the air defense capability along the trail from 23mm to 100mm anti-aircraft artillery located in Laos to surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) in North Vietnam in range of the trail.

He also stressed the Air Force still has three major responsibilities in Southeast Asia: (1) providing close support of our own and allied troops; (2) interdicting the flow of supplies into Laos, Cambodia, and South Vietnam; and (3) helping the South Vietnamese in their aerial buildup.

DRUG ABUSE

Defense Department Begins New Method Of Testing For Drugs

The Department of Defense announced Jan. 19 that members of the armed forces on extended active duty will be screened for drug abuse by using a method of random testing.

A Department of Defense Instruction (1010.1) signed Jan. 11, 1972, by Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment) Richard S. Wilbur, M.D., provides policy guidance for a worldwide random testing program to be in full operation by July 1, 1972.

Under provisions of the testing program, military personnel on extended active duty throughout the world will be subject to urinalysis testing at unannounced times and for an unspecified number of times. The tests can detect opiates, amphetamines and barbiturates.

Over-all objective of the random testing program is to provide early identification of individuals who require treatment and rehabilitation.

The program is designed to help drug abusers recover from the drug abuse syndrome prior to serious physical or psychological deterioration, provide data on prevalence rates of drug abuse by areas and provide a deterrent effect on experimental and casual users.

Laboratory-testing support for the random testing program has been apportioned by assigning geographic areas to the Military Departments. The Military Department assigned the laboratory responsibility for a particular area provides laboratory testing for all the military services within that particular area.

Pentagon Corridor Is Dedicated, Honors Past Defense Secretaries

CORRIDOR DEDICATION. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, left, along with, from left to right, Mrs. Laird, former Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford, Mrs. Clifford, and other military and civilian officials and guests, examines Mr. Clifford's portrait hanging in the newly designated Secretaries of Defense Corridor in the Pentagon. Also attending the ceremony (but not shown in photo) was former Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy.
(DoD Photo by PHC Thomas J. Mackesy, USN)

A corridor in the Pentagon, newly designated as the Secretaries of Defense Corridor, was dedicated Jan. 18 in ceremonies headed by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird.

The corridor, located in the A wing between the eighth and ninth corridors, honors past Secretaries of Defense.

The official portrait of each past Secretary—James V. Forrestal (1947-1949); Louis Johnson (1949-1950); George C. Marshall (1950-1951); Robert A. Lovett (1951-1953); Charles E. Wilson (1953-1957); Neil H. McElroy (1957-1959); Thomas S. Gates Jr., (1959-1961); Robert S. McNamara (1961-1968); and Clark M. Clifford (1968-1969)—is on display in the corridor, along with appropriate identification and a brief biographical sketch.

ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE

Air Force Selects 10 New Colleges For ROTC

The Department of the Air Force Jan. 5 announced the selection of 10 colleges and universities to host new Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps (AFROTC) units during the 1972-1973 school year. Detachments are being established at the invitation of the institutions concerned.

Schools selected include:

Fayetteville State University, Fayetteville, N.C.

Southeast Missouri College, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Pan American University, Edinburg, Tex.

Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Ariz.

Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Florida Technological University, Orlando, Fla.

Lamar State University of Technology, Beaumont, Tex.

Embry Riddle Aeronautical University, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Livingston University, Livingston, Ala.

Samford University, Birmingham, Ala.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

(Continued From Page 2)

bring these men home. On seven occasions since that time, I have announced withdrawal decisions—involving a total of 480,500 troops. As a result, our troop ceiling will be only 69,000 by May 1. This means that in three years we will have cut our troop strength in Vietnam by 87 per cent. As we proceed toward our goal of a South Vietnam fully able to defend itself, we will reduce that level still further.

In this same period, expenditures connected with the war have been cut drastically. There has been a drop of well over 50 per cent in American air activity in all of Southeast Asia. Our ground combat role has been ended. Most importantly, there has been a reduction of 95 per cent in combat deaths.

Our aim is to cut the death and casualty toll by 100 per cent, to obtain the release of those who are Prisoners of War, and to end the fighting altogether.

It is my hope that we can end this tragic conflict through negotiation. If we cannot, then we will end it through Vietnamization. But end it we shall—in a way which fulfills our commitment to the people of South Vietnam and which gives them the chance for which they have already sacrificed so much—the chance to choose their own future.

The Lessons of Change

The American people have learned many lessons in the wake of Vietnam—some helpful and some dangerous. One important lesson is that we can best serve our own interests in the world by setting realistic limits on what we try to accomplish unilaterally. For the peace of the world will be more secure, and its progress more rapid, as more nations come to share more fully in the responsibilities for peace and for progress.

At the same time, to conclude that the United States should now withdraw from all or most of its international responsibilities would be to make a dangerous error. There has been a tendency among some to swing from one extreme to the other in the wake of Vietnam, from wanting to do too much in the world to wanting to do too little. We must resist this temptation to over react. We must stop the swinging pendulum

(Continued On Page 6)

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

(Continued From Page 5)

before it moves to an opposite position, and forge instead an attitude toward the world which is balanced and sensible and realistic.

America has an important role to play in international affairs, a great influence to exert for good. As we have throughout this century, we must continue our profound concern for advancing peace and freedom, by the most effective means possible, even as we shift somewhat our view of what means are most effective.

* * * * *

Opening New Lines of Communication

Even as we seek to deal more realistically with our partners, so we must also deal more realistically with those who have been our adversaries. In the last year we have made a number of notable advances toward this goal.

In our dealings with the Soviet Union, for example, we have been able, together with our allies, to reach an historic agreement concerning Berlin. We have advanced the prospects for limiting strategic armaments. We have moved toward greater cooperation in space research and toward improving our economic relationships. There have been disappointments such as South Asia and uncertainties such as the Middle East. But there has also been progress we can build on.

It is to build on the progress of the past and to lay the foundations for greater progress in the future that I will soon be visiting the capitals of both the Peoples' Republic of China and the Soviet Union. These visits will help to fulfill the promise I made in my Inaugural Address when I said "that during this Administration our lines of communication will be open," so that we can help create "an open world—open to ideas, open to the exchange of goods and people, a world in which no people, great or small, will live in angry isolation." It is in this spirit that I will undertake these journeys.

We must also be realistic, however, about the scope of our differences with these governments. My visits will mean not that our differences have disappeared or will disappear in the near future. But peace depends on the ability of great powers to live together on the same planet despite their differences. The important thing is that we talk about these differences rather than fight about them.

It would be a serious mistake to say that nothing can come of our expanded communications with Peking and Moscow. But, it would also be a mistake to expect too much, too quickly.

It would also be wrong to focus so much attention on these new opportunities that we neglect our old friends. That is why I have met in the last few weeks with the leaders of two of our hemisphere neighbors, Canada and Brazil, with the leaders of three great European nations, and with the Prime Minister of Japan. I believe these meetings were extremely successful in cementing our understandings with these governments as we move forward together in a fast changing period.

Our consultations with our allies may not receive as much attention as our talks with potential adversaries. But this makes them no less important. The cornerstone of our foreign policy remains —and will remain—our close bonds with our friends around the world.

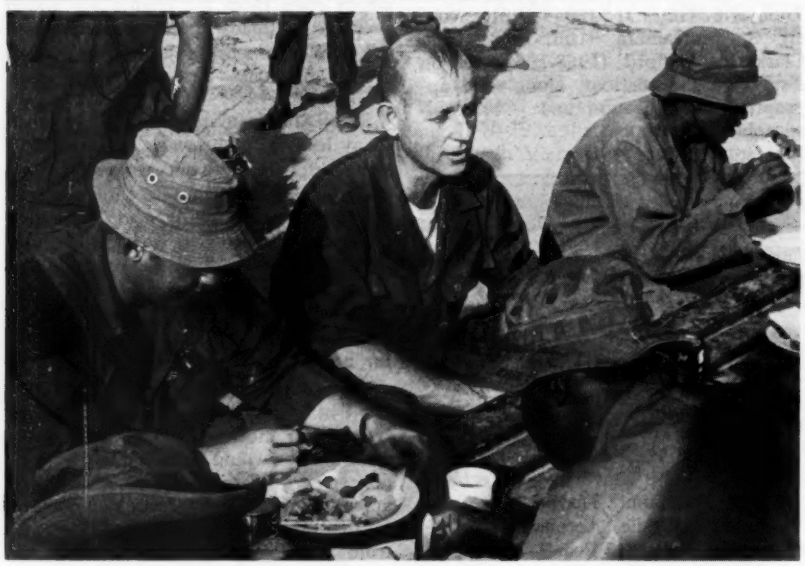
A Strong Defense: The Guardian of Peace

There are two additional elements which are critical to our efforts to strengthen the structure of peace.

The first of these is the military strength of the United States.

In the last three years, we have been moving from a wartime to a peacetime footing, from a period of continued confrontation and arms competition to a period of negotiation and potential arms limitation, from a period when America often acted as policeman for the world, to a period when other nations are assuming greater responsibility for their own defense. I was recently encouraged, for example, by the decision of our European allies to increase their share of the NATO defense budget by some $1 billion.

As a part of this process, we have ended the production of chemical and biological weaponry and have converted two of our largest facilities for such production to humanitarian research. We have been able to reduce and in some periods even to eliminate draft calls. In 1971, draft calls—which were as high as 382,000 at the peak of the Vietnam war—fell below 100,000, the lowest level since 1962. In the coming year, they will be significantly lower. I am confident that by the middle of next year



TOUR TALK. Secretary of the Army Robert F. Froehlke has a lunchtime chat with soldiers of the 2nd Battalion, 8th Cavalry, 3rd Brigade (Sep), 1st Cavalry Division (AM) in the Republic of Vietnam. Secretary Froehlke was visiting Firebase Melanie, one of many stops he made during a recent fact-finding tour of Vietnam. (U.S. Army Photo by Sgt. Bill Waite)

we can achieve our goal of reducing draft calls to zero.

As a result of all these developments, our defense spending has fallen to 7 per cent of our gross national product in the current fiscal year, compared with 8.3 per cent in 1964 and 9.5 per cent in 1968. That figure will be down to 6.4 per cent in Fiscal Year 1973. Without sacrificing any of our security interests, we have been able to bring defense spending below the level of human resource spending for the first time in 20 years. This condition is maintained in my new budget—which also, for the first time, allocates more money to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare than to the Department of Defense.

But just as we avoid extreme reactions in our political attitudes toward the world, so we must avoid over reacting as we plan for our defense. We have reversed spending priorities, but we have never compromised our national security. And, we never will. For any step which weakens America's defenses will also weaken the prospects for peace.

Increased Defense Spending

Our plans for the next year call for an increase in defense spending. That increase is made necessary in part by rising research and development costs, in part by military pay increases—which, in turn, will help us to eliminate the draft —and in part by the need to proceed with new weapon systems to maintain our security at an adequate level. Even as we seek with the greatest urgency stable controls on armaments, we cannot ignore the fact that others are going forward with major increases in their own arms programs.

In the year ahead, we will be working to improve and protect, to diversify and disperse our strategic forces in ways which make them even less vulnerable to attack and more effective in deterring war. I will request a substantial budget increase to preserve the sufficiency of our strategic nuclear deterrent, including an allocation of over $900 million to improve our sea-based deterrent force. I recently directed the Department of Defense to develop a program to build additional missile launching submarines, carrying a new and far more effective missile. We will also proceed with programs to re-outfit our Polaris submarines with the Poseidon missile system, to replace older land-based missiles with Minuteman III, and to deploy the Safeguard Antiballistic Missile System.

At the same time, we must move to maintain our strength at sea. The Navy's budget was increased by $2 billion in the current fiscal year, and I will ask for a similar increase next year, with particular emphasis on our shipbuilding programs.

Our military research and development program must also be stepped up. Our budget in this area was increased by $594 million in the current fiscal year and I will recommend a further increase for next year of $838 million. I will also propose a substantial program to develop and procure more effective weapons systems for our land and tactical air forces, and to improve the National Guard and Reserves, providing more modern weapons and better training.

In addition, we will expand our strong program to attract volunteer career soldiers so that we can phase out the draft. With the cooperation of the Congress, we have been able to double the basic pay of first-time enlistees. Further, substantial military pay increases are planned. I will also submit to the Congress an over-all reform of our military retirement and survivor benefit programs, raising the level of protection for military families. In addition, we will expand efforts to improve race relations, to equalize promotional opportunities, to control drug abuse, and, generally to improve the quality of life in the armed forces.

As we take all of these steps, let us remember that strong military defenses are not the enemy of peace; they are the guardians of peace. Our ability to build a stable and tranquil world—to achieve an arms control agreement, for example—depends on our ability to negotiate from a position of strength. We seek adequate power not as an end in itself but as a means for achieving our purpose. And, our purpose is peace.

In my Inaugural Address three years ago, I called for cooperation to reduce the burden of arms—and I am encouraged by the progress we have been making toward that goal. But I also added this comment: ". . . to all those who would be tempted by weakness, let us leave no doubt that we will be as strong as we need to be for as long as we need to be." Today, I repeat that reminder.

America's Influence for Good

The United States is not the world's policeman nor the keeper of its moral conscience. But—whether we like it or not—we still represent a force for stability in what has too often been an unstable world, a force for justice in a world which is too often unjust, a force for progress in a world which desperately needs to progress, a force for peace in a world that is weary of war.

* * * * *

Opportunity for Veterans

A grateful nation owes its servicemen and servicewomen every opportunity it can open to them when they return to civilian life. The Nation may be weary of war, but we dare not grow weary of doing right by those who have borne its heaviest burdens.

The Federal Government is carrying out this responsibility in many ways: through the G.I. Bill for education—which will spend 2½ times more in 1973 than in 1969; through home loan programs and disability and pension benefits—which also have been expanded; through better medical services—including strong new drug treatment programs; through its budget for veterans hospitals, which is already many times the 1969-level and will be stepped up further next year.

We have been particularly concerned in the last three years with the employment of veterans—who experience higher unemployment rates than those who have not served in the armed forces. During this past year, I announced a six-point national program to increase public awareness of this problem, to provide training and counseling to veterans seeking jobs and to help them find employment opportunities. Under the direction of the Secretary of Labor and with the help of our Jobs for Veterans Committee and the National Alliance of Businessmen, this program has been moving forward. During its first five months of operation, 122,000 Vietnam-era veterans were placed in jobs by the Federal-State Employment Service and 40,000 were enrolled in job training programs. During the next six months, we expect the Federal-State Employment Service to place some 200,000 addi-

(Continued On Page 8)

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

(Continued From Page 7)

tional veterans in jobs and to enroll nearly 200,000 more in manpower training programs.

But let us never forget, in this, as in so many other areas, that the opportunity for any individual to contribute fully to his society depends in the final analysis on the response—in his own community—of other individuals.

* * * * *

The Need for Reason and Realism

I have covered many subjects in this message. Clearly, our challenges are many and complex. But that is the way things must be for responsible government in our diverse and complicated world.

We can choose, of course, to retreat from this world, pretending that our problems can be solved merely by trusting in a new philosophy, a single personality, or a simple formula. But, such a retreat can only add to our difficulties and our disillusion.

If we are to be equal to the complexity of our times, we must learn to move on many fronts and to keep many commitments. We must learn to reckon our success not by how much we start, but by how much we finish. We must learn to be tenacious. We must learn to persevere.

If we are to master our moment, we must first be masters of ourselves. We must respond to the call which has been a central theme of this message—the call to reason and to realism.

To meet the challenge of complexity we must also learn to disperse and decentralize power—at home and abroad—allowing more people in more places to release their creative energies. We must remember that the greatest resource for good in this world is the power of the people themselves—not moving in lockstep to the commands of the few—but providing their own discipline and discovering their own destiny.

Above all, we must not lose our capacity to dream, to see, amid the realities of today, the possibilities for tomorrow. And then—if we believe in our dreams—we also must wake up and work for them.

ARMED FORCES INITIATIVES

ECOLOGY. A garbage cooker and a mobile mulcher are used by the Navy's Public Works Center of San Diego, Calif., in continuing programs committed to environmental quality. Taking the place of 26 incinerators, the mulcher has completely eliminated the open burning of trash. The cooker collects garbage three times daily from ships in port. When processed, the garbage is used for land-fill projects.

DOMESTIC ACTION. A drive to raise $30,000 to construct a memorial to the late Congressman L. Mendel Rivers has reached the halfway mark, according to retired Army General Mark Clark, Chairman of the Memorial Committee. The memorial will be a bronze bust of the late Congressman located in a small park in the heart of Charleston, S.C. Columns of granite adjacent to the pedestal will bear inscriptions eulogizing the Congressman. Gifts should be mailed to Rivers Monument, Charleston, S.C. 29401. Funds remaining after the monument expenses are paid will be placed in one of the scholarships already established in memory of the late Congressman.

CIVIC ACTION. A civic action project in the highlands of Bolivia, undertaken by the Bolivian Army, is being assisted by a number of U.S. military and civilian agencies. Dental equipment has been donated by the Virginia Dental Association; the U.S. Naval Forces, Southern Command has donated two X-ray machines and given technical advice and assistance for the construction of a floating dispensary, which will be a vital part of the project; and the 3d Civil Affairs Group, U.S. Army Forces, Southern Command has given 50 beds, mattresses and assorted linens. The Military Assistance Program also donated two ambulances and the U.S. Air Force, Southern Command supplied additional medical equipment and provided transportation of all the items. The assistance is for the Aymara Indians who live along the shores of Lake Titicaca.

DRUG ABUSE. Dial Kick, an information program of the U.S. Army's V Corps in Frankfurt, Germany, has recently been expanded to 16 different Corps' locations. Key to the success of the new drug program is its capability to provide current, honest information without requiring the caller to identify himself. Trained enlisted medical teams man the Kick telephones 24 hours a day throughout the Corps. In some instances, former addicts have been enlisted in the program to offer assistance. Corps soldiers, including those of both the 3d Armored and 8th Infantry Divisions, the Corps Support Command and Corps non-divisional units, can reach Dial Kick by dialing 5425—corresponding to K-I-C-K on the telephone dial.

HUMAN GOALS. Operation Pen-Pal has been launched by U. S. Military Academy cadets in an attempt to soften the blow of absent fathers to sons and daughters of PWs and MIAs in Vietnam. The project is an attempt to replace a small portion of the male "love and guidance" missing from their homes until their fathers return. As Brigade Adjutant, Cadet Captain William McLaughlin stated in a memo: "Although we could not possibly hope to take the place of these men with their families, the time we spend with this program would be most meaningful, especially to the children involved."

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